

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS  
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

### DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

#### TRUSTEES

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#### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

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\* Deceased April 1, 1937.

## MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

## ANNUAL REPORT

A lifetime of devoted public service came to a close on the afternoon of April first 1937 with the death at his home in Marlborough of the Honorable James W. McDonald, a member of this Board and of its predecessor since 1905. Appointed first as a member of the Board that had jurisdiction over the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls by Governor Douglas, he was continued as a Trustee of the new Board, designated as the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, when the present Board was created in 1911 to include in its jurisdiction also the new Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, and he has served by appointment by succeeding Governors continuously thereafter. In 1918 he became Vice-Chairman of the new consolidated board of Trustees and in 1920 was elected its Chairman, holding that position until 1932 when he relinquished it by his own preference. Last year, although he had passed four-score years he was reappointed for another five-year term.

To the service of this Board Judge McDonald brought first-hand knowledge of the problems of juvenile delinquency from his long career as presiding Justice of the District Court at Marlborough, covering forty-one years. His interest in the welfare of the boys and girls committed to our care never abated. His sound judgment and kindness saturated those with whom he served and his life was as full of devoted and useful public service as it was full of years.

By this brief recital his associate Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools seek to record their admiration for those qualities that endeared Judge McDonald to us and made of him so exemplary a public servant.

## CHANGES IN THE BOARD

Judge John F. Perkins of Milton and Edward A. Sullivan of Cambridge were appointed by Governor Charles F. Hurley in July of 1937 to succeed Herbert B. Ehrmann and John J. Mahoney, whose terms had expired.

## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1937 the Board has held 11 regular meetings, in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three

schools considered 1,480 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

### VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 89 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 103 times during the year.

### COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1937.*

	1935	1936	1937
Lyman School for Boys .....	249	223	256
Industrial School for Boys .....	365	274	323
Industrial School for Girls .....	159	115	137

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1937; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1937.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1937
	1935	1936	1937		
Lyman School for Boys .....	398	355	370	480	320
Industrial School for Boys .....	317	263	263	319	300
Industrial School for Girls .....	274	266	252	297	237

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1937.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1928 .....	345	350	212	907
1929 .....	326	355	199	880
1930 .....	306	436	177	919
1931 .....	252	410	183	845
1932 .....	235	402	152	789
1933 .....	214	328	129	671
1934 .....	234	417	132	783
1935 .....	249	365	159	773
1936 .....	223	274	115	612
1937 .....	256	323	137	716
Totals .....	2,640	3,660	1,595	7,895

### TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1937, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,602, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1937.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys .....	320	1,227	1,547
Industrial School for Boys .....	300	1,015	1,315
Industrial School for Girls .....	237	503	740
Totals .....	857	2,745	3,602

### PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1936 and 1937 is shown by the following figures.



## AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1936	1937
Lyman School for Boys .....	11.68 months	11.0 months
Industrial School for Boys .....	9.50 months	9.5 months
Industrial School for Girls .....	18.50 months	18.1 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

## HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 122 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 72. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 50.

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DUBOIS, *Superintendent*

The principal purpose of the Lyman School for Boys is to receive boys who have demonstrated that they are unable to live in the open community according to accepted standards for boys of their respective ages, to study them physically, mentally and morally, and to provide them well-rounded programs of treatment, education, work and play to the end that they may be able to return to the community better prepared to live according to accepted standards.

This purpose directs attention to the following cardinal principles of education:—Health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, worthy use of leisure, vocational guidance, moral guidance, and good citizenship. The school has endeavored to cover these principles in a five-point program of training in academic, home life, recreational, occupational and religious activities. Throughout the program of training, all staff members are regarded as teachers, striving to impart to their pupils knowledge, interests, ideals, habits, and powers essential to the development of wholesome personalities.

During the past year the initial period of the boys' training was shortened from an average length of eleven months to one of eight months, and the length of the period of training for boys who were returned for failure to conduct themselves properly on conditional release was increased from an average period of training of five months to one of ten months. It was our belief that our aims could be accomplished at least as well in eight months as in eleven months during the boy's initial stay through the medium of more sustained enthusiasm for his activities and less discouragement; furthermore, that the shorter stay would tend to reduce the danger of the boy becoming "institutionalized." On the other hand, it seemed logical to conclude that if the training program was unsuccessful in the first attempt, longer periods were indicated as necessary in subsequent attempts. It is too early to formulate conclusions as to the success or failure of the policy. The plan, however, has been received favorably by judges, probation officers, parents, and most important, by the boys themselves, with the result that the spirit of the school has improved noticeably.

The success of the work of any school is commensurate with the capability of its teachers. With the exception of classroom or academic teachers, training schools find it almost impossible to get trained persons to work with the boys. This situation resolves itself into the necessity for obtaining men and women of intelligence, sound character, and ability within their fields, such as the various trades, and training them to understand and teach boys. As a conse-

quence, the training of personnel is recognized as an important duty just as it is in all progressive training schools of the nation. Fortunately, there were few changes of personnel in important positions during the year and so the personnel training program made considerable progress.

Much was attempted during the past year in improving the physical plant of the school and a great deal was accomplished. The administration building, infirmary, and a cottage were given a thorough overhauling. These buildings were rewired and equipped with new light fixtures and new plumbing where necessary. Plastering, carpentry work and redecoration have made the aforementioned buildings more serviceable and attractive. A new floor covering, relocation of usable old equipment, the replacement of worn-out equipment with new, and the installation of ventilators have improved the general kitchen and bake shop. Considerable progress was made in remodelling one of our old buildings which was formerly used as a boys' cottage into apartments for employees. The completion of the project will improve the appearance of the entrance to the grounds and will relieve the problem of providing living quarters for employees considerably. The most extensive and costly improvements were made in the power plant. Three old tubular boilers were replaced with two new high pressure water tube boilers equipped with oil burners. A new hot water tank was installed as well as new steam headers and other mechanical equipment with the result that we now have an attractive, efficient power and heating plant which will be adequate for the needs of the school for many years. With the exception of the specialized work necessitated in the power plant installations, all improvements were made by our own employees.

The greenhouse and grounds, under new management, have been improved appreciably. The greenhouse has supplied an abundance of beautiful cut flowers and potted plants which have aided materially in brightening and decorating the various cottages. Shade trees have been trimmed and shrubbery set out to improve the appearance of the grounds. It is our conviction that neatness and attractiveness of color and form in the environment make a definite contribution to the development of wholesome attitudes.

The farm program was carried through as usual resulting in a satisfactory yield of farm products considering the unfavorable weather conditions prevalent during the year. A sufficient supply of hay and roughage was raised for the school's consumption. The potato crop was about normal although it was only about two thirds of the bumper crop of the previous year. The poultry, fruit, vegetable and dairy projects showed excellent returns.

In our opinion the work of the school progressed satisfactorily in all departments. It seemed to us that the school came closer to achieving its principal purpose during the past year than in previous years, and, further, that solid foundation work has been laid for future development and more effective service.

#### REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST, NATHAN GOLDMAN

The aim of the mental hygiene clinic is the application of the various psychological techniques and standard tests for the determination of the optimum academic program, vocational assignment, cottage placement, and personality adjustment for each boy. Individual problems referred by the administration, cottage master, or school principal are handled with a view toward the boy's adjustment in the institution and his future re-establishment in his own or in a foster home. All new boys are interviewed and tested, and the information is presented to the school authorities. All boys returned from supervision are studied, but as yet only those requiring special consideration are interviewed. Various conferences have been held with the officers of the Lyman School, the school principal, institution school teachers and instructors. The psychologist has maintained close contact with the Worcester Child Guidance Clinic, the Worcester State Hospital, and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, and in connection with particular cases, also with Clark University, where he has had access to the libraries and has had opportunity to discuss various problems with other psychologists.



Each boy brought into the institution by the court authorities or the police is immediately taken into the clinic. First the boy's history is taken for record purposes and then the program of the school is explained to him. This initial interview has been found to serve as an orientation for both the boy and the psychologist. The boy, often bewildered and apprehensive because of his contact with the court and with the police, is usually visibly relieved during the interview. The psychologist takes this opportunity to note any personality or physical handicaps he may have. If any are observed, the infirmary and the master of the admission cottage are notified and suggestions may be made for the proper care of the boy. During the boy's stay in the admission cottage, he is interviewed by the psychologist and given the standard tests by the psychometrist. A report is obtained from the supervising master of the boy concerning his work, social ability and personal habits. Information regarding any special behavior traits noted in the boy's cottage is obtained from the cottage master. In addition, data on the boy's family and home environment are obtained through the visitor's home investigation and reports of other agencies which have had contact with the family in the past. The reports from these various sources are organized with a view toward assisting in determining the boys' program and treatment in the school. The completed report is presented to the classification committee, which includes the superintendent, the assistant superintendent, the school principal, and the psychometrist. Following the classification meeting a brief report is sent to the master to whose cottage the boy is transferred from the admission cottage. About 250 interviews were conducted from April 15 to December 1 with 168 new boys for purposes of classification.

The case of each boy returned for violation of parole is reviewed by the psychologist and later considered in conference with the superintendent and assistant superintendent. Some boys are interviewed personally when the circumstances of their return are not clear or when the visitor's report suggests some abnormal mental functioning. A small group of boys were seen routinely and about 15 were recommended for interview by the superintendent and assistant superintendent for clarification of specific points in regard to their return.

Boys were referred for consideration by the clinic because of various problems. Among these were enuresis, abnormal sex interest, stuttering, inability to adjust in a cottage group, chronic running away, marked anxiety, determination of suitability for commitment to an institution for the feeble-minded, and unusual content of speech. Several boys requested interviews because of various problems: guilt feelings of which they desired to unburden themselves, concern about conditions at home, and advice on breaking various undesirable habits. Occasional visits to various classrooms and cottages were fruitful in bringing out problems which otherwise would have been overlooked.

The testing schedule was increased by the addition of the Kuhlmann-Anderson battery to be used as a substitute for the Stanford-Binet when the latter had been given the boy within certain time limits. The psychometrist spent part of her time each month at the Industrial School for Boys and the balance at the Lyman School.

Ratings on 350 boys in the Lyman School in November 1937 show the following distribution of Intelligence Quotients: 120—129, 0.5%; 110—119, 0.5%; 100—109 4.0%; 90—99, 17.0%; 80—89, 23.0%; 70—79, 26.0%; 60—69, 22.0%; 50—59, 6.0%; below 50, 1.0%.

Of this group it is estimated that 29% would be considered feeble-minded, 21% would fall within average limits, and only 1% above average. The great mass fall within the borderline category and 23% are rated as low average. The median I. Q. is 77.5. In this data may be found expressed the outstanding need of the school—that of special facilities for handling the large group of low-grade boys who inadvertently impede the progress and work with the relatively brighter ones.

Excellent cooperation was obtained from the officers of the institution and considerable interest in the work of the clinic was shown by many members of the staff. There have been frequent requests for advice on theoretical as

well as practical questions. The clinic library has been available to all employees at the School; in addition the clinic has provided books, on request, obtained from various psychological libraries nearby. By working informally as well as formally with all associated with the Lyman School, the clinic has attempted to foster a better understanding of the boy in the school and the problem of juvenile delinquency in general.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

### LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1937, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 398.  
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 17,315.  
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 658.  
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 3,026.  
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 654.  
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 10.8.  
 Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily, 47.44.  
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 88.  
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 20.  
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 15.  
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 4.  
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 242.  
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 582.  
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 304.  
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:  
   Massachusetts General Hospital, 31.  
   Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 51.  
   Memorial Hospital, Worcester, 1.  
   Worcester City Hospital, 8.  
   Westboro State Hospital for X-ray, 5.  
   Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 3.  
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.  
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 246.  
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 27.  
 Number of inmates given anti-scabies treatment, 5.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat conditions, 442.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 183.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 176.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for glands, 29.  
 Number of treatments for furunculosis, 634.  
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils, 2.  
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 50.  
 Number of inmates given glasses, 30.  
 Contagious cases: Scarlet fever, 9; erysipelas, 1; pneumonia, 9.

Among the special cases treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital were the following: Hernia, 1; appendectomy, 1; to correct a nasal deformity, 1; for correction of foot deformities, 2; for treatment of skin diseases, 8; special blood tests, 2; special blood treatments, 2; for observation, 1; fractured wrist, 1; fractured elbow, 1; compound fracture of a digit, 1; for treatment of a synovitis of the extensor ligaments of the hand, 1; and needle in stomach, 1.

### *Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.*

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 1,123; copper cement fillings, 935; porcelain fillings, 305; extractions, 495; treatments, 111; and prophylaxis, 812.



## STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1936 .....	347
Committed during the year .....	247
Re-committed during the year .....	5
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass. ....	4
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch .....	134
Returned upon recommendation or request of court .....	169
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment .....	25
Returned for medical care or treatment .....	19
Returned voluntarily .....	2
Returned from absence without leave .....	79
Returned from hospitals .....	24
Returned from court .....	19
Returned from Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass. ....	1
Returned from leave of absence .....	11
	<hr/>
	739
	<hr/>
	*1,086
Paroled to parents and relatives .....	403
Paroled to others than relatives .....	59
Boarded in foster homes .....	132
Absent without leave .....	91
Released to hospitals .....	21
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass. ....	22
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory .....	2
Released to court on habeas .....	19
Released to court and committed to Massachusetts Reformatory ..	1
Released to schools for the feeble-minded .....	5
Discharged as unfit subject .....	2
Granted leave of absence .....	10
Released to State Infirmiry, Tewksbury, Mass. ....	1
	<hr/>
	766
	<hr/>
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1937 .....	320

\* This represents 585 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1937, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1937	Previously	Totals
Barnstable .....	—	130	130
Berkshire .....	3	510	513
Bristol .....	14	1,655	1,669
Dukes .....	—	32	32
Essex .....	40	2,399	2,439
Franklin .....	2	145	147
Hampden .....	15	1,363	1,378
Hampshire .....	3	255	258
Middlesex .....	54	3,516	3,570
Nantucket .....	—	31	31
Norfolk .....	3	850	853
Plymouth .....	9	472	481
Suffolk .....	82	3,975	4,057
Worcester .....	31	1,808	1,839
Totals .....	<hr/> 256	<hr/> 17,141	<hr/> 17,397

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Fathers born in United States .....	19	22	12	17	15	10	21	12	17	11
Mothers born in United States .....	26	24	21	20	19	14	21	23	22	31
Fathers foreign born .....	25	22	22	17	16	9	20	21	21	26
Mothers foreign born .....	18	24	16	21	15	11	21	13	20	10
Both parents born in United States .....	84	73	75	65	56	57	82	88	92	107
Both parents foreign born .....	206	198	183	147	141	127	105	124	87	95
Nativity of both parents unknown .....	10	6	10	1	2	3	4	1	2	10
Nativity of one parent unknown .....	5	6	5	4	6	4	1	1	4	10
Per cent of foreign parentage .....	60	60	60	58	60	59	45	49	50	44.2
Per cent of American parentage .....	25	22	21	26	23	26	35	35	48.2	50.0
Per cent of unknown parentage .....	5	1	3	3	2	2	2	.4	1.8	5.8

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Born in United States .....	322	315	288	246	230	206	222	237	214	247
Foreign born .....	23	11	18	6	5	8	12	12	6	6
Unknown nativity .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1937	1885 to 1936	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six .....	—	—	5	5
Seven .....	1	16	25	42
Eight .....	1	69	115	185
Nine .....	2	243	231	476
Ten .....	8	548	440	996
Eleven .....	22	1,017	615	1,654
Twelve .....	45	1,881	748	2,674
Thirteen .....	63	2,876	897	3,836
Fourteen .....	91	4,204	778	5,073
Fifteen .....	19	459	913	1,391
Sixteen .....	4	38	523	565
Seventeen .....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen .....	—	3	17	20
Unknown .....	—	12	32	44
	256	11,370	5,518	17,144

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Had parents .....	196
Had no parents .....	10
Had father only .....	17
Had mother only .....	33
Had step-father .....	7
Had step-mother .....	5
Had parents separated .....	32
Had intemperate father .....	77
Had intemperate mother .....	2
Had both parents intemperate .....	14
Had attended church .....	249
Had never attended church .....	7
Were attending school .....	256
Had been arrested before .....	237
Had been inmates of other institutions .....	33
Had used tobacco .....	146
Parents owning residence .....	23
Members of family had been arrested .....	118

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1 .....	—	1	34 .....	1	—
1 .....	—	2	16 .....	1	1
2 .....	—	3	12 .....	1	2
2 .....	—	5	5 .....	1	3
8 .....	—	6	5 .....	1	4
17 .....	—	7	3 .....	1	5
25 .....	—	8	4 .....	1	6
43 .....	—	9	2 .....	1	7
39 .....	—	10	1 .....	1	8
45 .....	—	11			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 265. Average length of stay in school, 11 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Breaking and entering .....	82	Ringed false fire alarm .....	2
Larceny .....	97	Attempted rape .....	1
Delinquent (truancy) .....	1	Evading car fare .....	1
Delinquent .....	9	Unnatural act .....	1
Running away .....	6	Assault and robbery .....	1
Stubbornness .....	26	Abuse of female child .....	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile .....	6	Violation Training School rules .....	1
Malicious injury to property .....	4	Disturbing public assembly .....	2
Setting fires .....	2	Carrying firearms without authority ..	2
Assault and battery .....	5		
Lewdness .....	6	Total .....	*256

\* In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.

	Average number of inmates	New commit- ments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1927-28 .....	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29 .....	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30 .....	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31 .....	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32 .....	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33 .....	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34 .....	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35 .....	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36 .....	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37 .....	370.33	256	594	172
Average for ten years .....	439.08	264	623.7	178.4

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

## A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1928 .....	14.08	1933 .....	14.50
1929 .....	14.18	1934 .....	14.50
1930 .....	14.24	1935 .....	14.31
1931 .....	14.36	1936 .....	14.54
1932 .....	14.34	1937 .....	14.27

## B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1928 .....	11.43	1933 .....	13.18
1929 .....	12.05	1934 .....	13.05
1930 .....	12.15	1935 .....	12.79
1931 .....	12.23	1936 .....	11.68
1932 .....	12.84	1937 .....	11.00

## C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1928 .....	12.69	1933 .....	12.29
1929 .....	13.32	1934 .....	13.54
1930 .....	13.23	1935 .....	13.45
1931 .....	13.45	1936 .....	13.37
1932 .....	13.40	1937 .....	13.50

## D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1928 .....	412	1933 .....	468
1929 .....	359	1934 .....	353
1930 .....	382	1935 .....	327
1931 .....	412	1936 .....	369
1932 .....	401	1937 .....	349

## E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1928 .....	\$9.27	\$9.24	1933 .....	\$9.29	\$9.27
1929 .....	8.80	8.76	1934 .....	10.25	10.18
1930 .....	9.51	9.45	1935 .....	12.06	11.95
1931 .....	9.44	9.36	1936 .....	15.00	14.94
1932 .....	9.38	9.36	1937 .....	15.56	15.47

TABLE 15.—Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st .....	4	6th .....	44	Special Class .....	32
2nd .....	2	7th .....	53	Continuation .....	1
3rd .....	7	8th .....	32	Ungraded .....	
4th .....	19	9th .....	16		
5th .....	31	High School .....	9	Total .....	



## REPORT OF TREASURER

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

## CASH ACCOUNT

*Receipts*

Income		
Personal Services:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement .....	\$73.95	
Sales .....	1,388.37	
Miscellaneous:—		
Refunds, account previous years .....	347.92	
Soil conservation .....	194.00	
		<u>\$2,004.24</u>
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Advance .....	\$22,000.00	
Current year refunds .....	164.03	
On account of maintenance .....	159,714.09	
		<u>181,878.12</u>
		<u>\$183,882.36</u>

*Payments*

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income .....	\$1,656.32	
Refunds, account of previous years .....	347.92	
Current year refunds .....	164.03	
		<u>\$2,168.27</u>
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Return of advance .....	22,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance .....	159,714.09	
		<u>181,714.09</u>
		<u>\$183,882.36</u>

## MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year .....	\$306,461.42
Expenses (as analyzed below) .....	299,716.82
	<u>\$ 6,744.60</u>

*Analysis of Expenses*

Personal services .....	\$157,556.05
Religious instruction .....	2,272.99
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	3,170.06
Food .....	35,261.91
Clothing and materials .....	14,493.90
Heat and other plant operations .....	32,906.05
Medical and general care .....	5,563.49
Furnishings and household supplies .....	7,999.57
Farm .....	19,044.45
Garage and grounds .....	3,954.25
Repairs, ordinary .....	6,433.51
Repairs and renewals .....	11,060.59
	<u>\$299,716.82</u>

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-7 P. W. A. Docket No. 3686, Construction of Extension to Kitchen and Storehouse, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.	
Whole amount .....	\$40,842.47
Expended during fiscal year .....	\$22.00
Expended during previous years (1934-35-36) .....	40,820.47
	<u>40,842.47</u>
For the Purchase and Installation of Equipment for Power Plant, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.	
Whole amount .....	\$52,500.00
Expended during fiscal year (1937) .....	\$44,475.39
Expended during previous years (1936) .....	59.73
	<u>44,535.12</u>
Balance at end of year .....	<u>\$7,964.88</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 370.33.

Total cost of maintenance, \$299,716.82.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$15.56.

Receipts from sales, \$1,388.37.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.072.

All other institution receipts, \$267.95.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.014.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$15.47.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved.

GEORGE E. MURPHY, *Comptroller.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1937.

## REAL ESTATE

Land .....	\$57,525.57	
Buildings .....	867,245.36	
Total real estate .....		\$924,770.93

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property .....		\$188,625.45
Total valuation of property .....		\$1,113,396.38

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

*Number in the Institution*

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .....	347	—	347
Number received during the year .....	739	—	739
Number passing out of the institution during the year .....	766	—	766
Number at the end of the fiscal year .....	320	—	320
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year .....	370.33	—	370.33
Average number of officers and employees during the year .....	106	44	150

*Number in Care of Parole Branch*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1936 .....	1,283
Released on parole during year 1937 .....	594
Total .....	1,877
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc .....	650
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1937 .....	1,227
Net loss .....	56

*Expenditures for the Institution*

## CURRENT EXPENSES:—\*

1. Salaries .....	\$157,556.05
2. Subsistence .....	35,261.91
3. Clothing .....	14,493.90
4. Ordinary repairs .....	6,433.51
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses .....	85,971.45
Total for institution .....	\$299,716.82

*Expenditures for Parole Branch<sup>1</sup>*

Salaries .....	\$46,886.29
Office and other expenses .....	22,335.19
Boarded boys under fourteen .....	22,866.12
Total .....	\$92,087.60
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out .....	\$5,664.37

<sup>1</sup> The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

## \*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The year 1937 is noteworthy in that the average daily attendance was for the second consecutive year, 263, whereas for many years previous it has been over 300. However, the rate of commitment during the last three months would seem to indicate that in 1938 there will be a very large increase in the number of boys committed, similar to that reported by all institutions caring for older delinquents, i. e., those between sixteen and twenty-one years of age.

The institution plant has been maintained in good condition. This has required a considerable amount of plastering, painting, and carpentry work, which, together with the work of the farm, the dairy and poultry industry, and the general service departments, such as laundry and general kitchen, have offered educational opportunities of the highest value. Accomplishing their specific daily tasks, the boys encounter success, develop confidence, build good work habits, and generally fit themselves for the type of jobs in which they are likely to find employment when released. Considering the general equipment—physical, mental and social—of the boys who come to the school, it is apparent that most of them fall in the category of those who would leave school normally at sixteen years of age, either because of inability to profit further by organized school work or because of economic need. Our policy of providing work experiences of a general or semi-skilled nature seems admirably fitted, not only to the capacities, but to the needs of our group.

A chlorinator was installed for safe-guarding the water supply, and in addition, the existing collecting pipe was dug up, cleaned, and re-laid. Considerable regrading was done for diverting surface water in the vicinity of the collecting pipe and about 2,000 feet of drainage ditch was dug for carrying this surface water to the river. An investigation was started to determine the best source for a new water supply. Wells were driven in three locations, and extensive pumping tests extending over a period of three weeks were run on four wells near the Nashua River and southeast of the school buildings. Clearing the land was continued. About forty additional acres have now been made available for pasture. About 250 cords of wood were cut from this land. Two tubular milk coolers, one milk pump, one brine pump, one brine tank, two mechanical refrigeration units, and two single phase motors (one for the pasteurizer and one for the churn) were installed in the dairy. The installation of this equipment has entirely eliminated the use of ice for cooling and preserving milk, and has resulted in safer and more sanitary handling of the milk supply.

The farm during the year provided food for the school to the value of \$29,250. Included in this production were 209,371 quarts of milk, equivalent to 1.6 quarts of milk per day per boy, and 27,152 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables. Food of this type in such quantities plays an important part in the physical development of the boys.

In academic education, the practice has been continued of presenting units of work in English, social science, and general science, based upon the common and useful things of life. Boys who have not been successful in school outside seem to adjust fairly well in classes which are organized for social guidance, and in which ample opportunity for success is provided through individual differentiation, based upon the intellectual capacity and previous educational experience of the boy.

A new class stressing reading improvement has been started, in which boys who are retarded only in reading or who have decided language disabilities, are helped. It is not yet time to judge the value of this work as now organized, but the most gratifying progress has been made in several individual instances.

Boys committed to the school may, for the most part, be considered as the failures of the community. Moreover, they or their families have usually been the recipients of much thought and care on the part of many social agencies,



as well as on the part of the courts through probationary periods. During the past decade there has been a noticeable increase in the personality defects and deeply ingrained poor attitudes of those sent to the school. Although it greatly increases the difficulty of our problem, this is as it should be, as it seems to indicate a greater efficiency on the part of the various social agencies and of the probation work of the courts.

To offset the lad's handicaps, and to provide for previous environmental inadequacies, the school offers a rich and varied treatment program in living together, working together, and playing together. The school stresses social education, while realizing that the individual's success depends to a large extent upon adequate study of the boy, with a view to providing for essential individual differences. The school provides the necessary situational experiences and opportunities for group living; the staff, individually and collectively, utilizes these opportunities to provide for individual growth, development and education. The success of the school, then, depends upon seizing the rich educational advantages accruing to us when we have boys under supervision in a twenty-four-hour school, and making a frontal, concerted, and intensive effort to minimize the boy's social liabilities and increase his social assets.

In the athletic department, varsity teams, so-called, in football, baseball, and basketball competed on equal terms with the teams of nearby high and private schools. The squads exhibit always the highest sportsmanship and provide, not only good wholesome entertainment for the school, but opportunities for learning how to enjoy sports as a spectator. Numerous inter-cottage leagues are fostered; competition is keen and continuous, in the special holiday programs as well as in the competitive leagues. At the present time some twenty-two athletic activities are on the slate. The spirit exhibited on the summer playground was excellent, and many staff members utilized the chance to mix more informally with the boys. Consequently, this part of our program was most conducive to better liaison between staff and boys. All non-swimmers were taught to swim.

In the cottage department, better organization of routine has freed the men to plan more fruitfully their recreational activities within the cottage. Whist games, checkers, reading, spelling bees, and similar activities are taught, with the idea in mind that such knowledge may result in the boys joining clubs and other organizations when they leave us. They are taught some wholesome activities that they may use in their leisure time. Hobbies spring up spontaneously, and may be nourished into major leisure time activities. Each cottage put on its annual play, and its monthly skits at assembly. Cottage councils, organized to promote the recreational and social welfare of the group, meet regularly, and in some instances, have been very instrumental in developing self-reliance and group loyalty.

The "Shaker Village Sentinel," the school paper, now in its third successive year of publication, becomes an ever stronger factor in fostering communal interest and strengthening group morale. Holidays were observed throughout the year with appropriate programs at general assemblies. A special effort has been made to select our moving pictures with some eye to the educational possibilities as well as their entertainment value. An excellent list was made and booked.

Religious exercises have been held regularly as usual. A large group of Catholic boys was confirmed in the chapel, and special services planned for Christmas and Easter. The Christmas play especially presented for the eleventh time, was a credit to the boys and touched just the right note of the holiday season.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organize an orientation course for new boys. The purpose of the units in this course will be to help adjust the new boy to his new environment. Familiarization with the rules and regulations of the school, an understanding of its organization and function, and a knowledge of its opportunities will be among the objectives of the course. The material of this course might properly provide the technique for utilizing situational opportunities throughout a boy's stay in the school.

During the year 1937, boys received visits from 5,396 relatives and friends. Such visits are an important factor in giving the Superintendent and qualified members of the staff a chance to discuss the boy's problems with those responsible for and interested in him, to develop a better understanding between the boy and his people, and to produce a greater degree of cooperation between the parents and the school.

The success of any school depends largely upon the caliber, training, and experience of the personnel connected with it. Present trends indicate that the professional growth of institutional personnel in our field must be provided within the institution, in order that the principles taught may find concrete application in the specific problems which staff members meet day in and day out. The theoretical treatment of school problems is not apt to result in improved professional attitude unless the instructor possesses knowledge of the problems and policies of the school as well as a qualified professional background. Again, the demands of a twenty-four-hour school preclude the possibility of the staff generally taking university or extension courses which offer professional training, even if such courses were available. Realizing that the best formulated and most ambitious program may be defeated unwittingly by personnel unfamiliar with the fundamentals of their profession, it becomes the school's duty to provide its staff with the professional techniques necessary to cope successfully with their very difficult problems in rehabilitating delinquent youth.

#### REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST, ERNEST W. MITCHELL

The Psychologist at the Industrial School for Boys reports as follows regarding the work for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937.

In general, a distinct effort has been made to improve the case work of the school. More information concerning the individual boy has been gathered and a more intensive study of his problems has been made. This has been done through a series of interviews by various staff members, culminating in classification meetings, at which all available data has been prepared and summarized by the Psychologist and presented by him to the committee for consideration.

The psychologist has conducted a total of 768 interviews during the past year. Of these, 323 were of newly committed boys; 125 of boys returned from supervision; 264 cases for recommendation as to treatment and 56 for purposes of re-classification. Treatment cases include many disciplinary cases. In addition to these formal interviews, much work has been done informally and as the need arose with individuals and small groups. Recommendations were made in special cases being considered for transfer to other institutions.

Of the 285 boys received into the school during the year, the mental age distribution on a percentage basis was as follows: 4.5 per cent averaged to 9 years; 9.4 per cent to 10 years; 15.4 per cent to 11 years; 19.6 per cent to 12 years; 18.9 per cent to 13 years; 11.9 per cent to 14 years; 9.8 per cent to 15 years; 7.6 per cent to 16 years; and 2.8 per cent over 16 years.

The Psychologist makes the following suggestions for improvement in psychological service in the future—providing detailed information to the masters having the boy under their immediate supervision; examining critically available testing materials with a view to obtaining such tests as may be most helpful in diagnosing the needs of the older boy both from the standpoint of institution school work and vocational training; providing institutional summaries of each boy to be made available to the parole branch upon their request in order to establish closer liaison between the school and the parole branch and bring about a better understanding; and fostering studies in an effort to throw a light on the personality adjustments of the older delinquent boy.

# REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

### EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1937 is respectfully submitted.

The general health of the boys has been very good during the year. In May, a case of scarlet fever was discovered in the school. The patient and the carrier who was considered to have brought the disease to the institution, were promptly isolated and no further cases resulted.

A valuable diagnostic adjunct to the hospital equipment was added during the Fall by the purchase of an X-ray machine. This apparatus will enable both the medical staff and the dental staff to do much more in the way of diagnosis and treatment of various conditions than has been done in the past.

Few boys upon admission to the school can be said to be in good physical condition—almost all new admissions having one or more physical defects. It is endeavored to correct these defects, in so far as is possible, while the boy is in the school and to discharge him in good physical condition. The average gain in weight was eleven pounds.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 362.  
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 5,669.  
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 406.  
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,937.  
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 406.  
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 400.  
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 40.  
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.  
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 16.  
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.  
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 323.  
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 374.  
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 125.  
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:  
   Massachusetts General Hospital, 6.  
   State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.  
   Monson State Hospital, 1.  
 Special cases:—Asthma, 1; lobar pneumonia, 2; scarlet fever, 1; sinusitis, 1; endocarditis, 1; epilepsy, 1; diabetes, 1.  
 Fractures:—Clavicle, 1; nose, 3; arm, 1.

### *Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.*

Number of amalgam fillings, 34; of cement fillings, 31; of porcelain fillings, 84; of cleanings, 271; of extractions, 295; novocaine administrations, 301; porcelain crowns, 2; full dentures, 2; X-rays, 5.

### *Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.*

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined, 177.  
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 82.  
 Number of inmates given glasses, 20.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 31.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 20.  
 Operations on nose, 3.  
 Operation on jaw, 1.  
 Operation on ear, 1.  
 Operations on throat, 2.  
 Consultations, 15.



## STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1937.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1936 .....	250	
Committed during the year .....	301	
Re-committed during the year .....	3	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer .....	19	
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch .....	54	
Returned upon recommendation or request of the court .....	56	
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment .....	7	
Returned for medical care or treatment .....	7	
Returned voluntarily .....	1	
Returned from leave of absence .....	9	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital .....	6	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury .....	1	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital .....	2	
Returned from Danvers State Hospital .....	1	
Returned from Court .....	1	
Paroled .....	246	718
Returned cases re-paroled .....	121	
Granted leave of absence .....	9	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory .....	3	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents .....	2	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital .....	6	
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School .....	1	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury .....	2	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital .....	4	
Committed to Monson State Hospital .....	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys .....	3	
Taken to court on habeas and held .....	1	
Taken to court on habeas and not returned .....	7	
Absent without leave .....	12	418

Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1937 ..... 300

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Both parents born in the United States .....	113
Both parents foreign born .....	119
Father foreign born and mother native born .....	29
Father native born and mother foreign born .....	18
Mother foreign born and father unknown .....	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown .....	2
Father native born and mother unknown .....	9
Mother native born and father unknown .....	15
Nativity of parents unknown .....	14
Total .....	323

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Born in the United States .....	306
Birthplace not known .....	1
Born in foreign countries .....	*16
Total .....	323

\*Including Canada and provinces, 14; Italy, 1; Turkey, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Larceny .....	76	Abuse of female child .....	1
Breaking and entering .....	52	Rape .....	1
Breaking and entering and larceny .....	56	Failure on parole .....	18
Attempted breaking and larceny .....	2	Armed robbery .....	1
Attempted larceny .....	5	Carrying revolver .....	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto .....	43	Carrying weapon while committing crime .....	2
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent .....	27	Having in possession burglarious implements .....	1
Forgery .....	1	Being a runaway .....	3
Assault to rob .....	2	Drunkenness .....	1
Assault and battery .....	9	Vagrancy .....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon .....	1	Arson .....	1
Assault to rape .....	1	Receiving stolen goods .....	3
Indecent assault .....	1	Breaking glass .....	1
Indecent exposure .....	1	Destruction of property .....	2
Lewdness .....	3		
Unnatural act .....	3		
Carnal abuse .....	1		
Fornication .....	1		
		Total .....	*323

\* In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents	219
Had father only	27
Had mother only	52
Mother dead and father unknown	2
Had foster parents	4
Parents unknown	7
Both parents dead	12
Had step-father	19
Had step-mother	8
Had intemperate father, i. e. father who drank liquor	93
Parents separated	33
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned	97
Had parents owning residence	47
Had attended school within a year	117
Had attended school within two years	82
Had attended school within three years	12
Had attended school within four years	4
Were attending school	108
Had been in court before	293
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	44
Had used tobacco	255
Had been inmates of another institution	76

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16	109	Over 18	4
16-17	131		
17-18	79	Total	323

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Ungraded class	26	In 8th grade	71
In 4th grade or below	4	In High School	124
In 5th grade	11		
In 6th grade	29	Total	323
In 7th grade	58		

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1937.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
2	—	1	89	—	9
2	—	2	63	—	10
1	—	3	21	—	11
2	—	4	20	1	—
1	—	5	7	1	1
2	—	6	4	1	2
5	—	7	1	1	4
26	—	8			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 246; average length of stay in school, 9.5 months.

## REPORT OF TREASURER

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

#### CASH ACCOUNT

##### Receipts

<i>Income.</i>		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$48.95	
Sales	555.84	
Refunds of previous years		\$604.79
		12.02
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Advance	\$12,000.00	
On account of maintenance	99,965.22	
Refunds	15.28	
		111,980.50
		\$112,597.31

*Payments*

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$604.79	
Refunds, account maintenance	15.28	
Refunds, previous years	12.02	
		\$632.09
Maintenance Appropriations:		
On account of maintenance	99,965.22	
Return of advance	12,000.00	
		111,965.22
		\$112,597.31

*Maintenance*

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$3,292.74
Appropriation, current year	214,585.00
	\$217,877.74
Expenses (as analyzed below)	198,277.87
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$ 19,599.87

*Analysis of Expenses*

Personal Services	\$99,398.98
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,487.14
Food	21,139.63
Clothing and materials	9,289.91
Heat and other plant operations	17,525.58
Medical and general care	4,195.50
Furnishings and household supplies	5,329.37
Farm	\$15,938.13
Garage and grounds	2,385.48
Repairs, ordinary	4,829.53
Repairs and renewals	13,758.62
Total expenses for maintenance	\$198,277.87

During the year the average number of inmates has been 263.

Total cost for maintenance, \$198,277.87.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$14.50.

Receipts from sales, \$555.84.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0406.

All other institution receipts, \$60.97.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0037.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$14.45.

## Financial Statement Verified

Approved:

GEO. E. MURPHY, *Comptroller.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1937

## REAL ESTATE

Land	\$35,629.80
Buildings	651,123.95
Total real estate	\$686,753.75

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	153,334.77
Total valuation of property	\$840,088.52

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

*Number in the Institution*

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	250	—	250
Number received during the year	468	—	468
Number passing out of the institution during the year	418	—	418
Number at end of the fiscal year	300	—	300
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	263	—	263
Number of individuals actually represented	646	—	646
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	73	23	96

*Number in Care of Parole Branch*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1936	1,101
Number of boys paroled during year 1937	367
	1,468
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	453
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1937	1,015
Net loss	86



*Expenditures for the Institution*

## Current Expenses.\*

1. Salaries .....	\$99,398.98
2. Subsistence .....	21,139.63
3. Clothing .....	9,289.91
4. Ordinary repairs .....	4,829.53
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses .....	63,619.82

Total for institution ..... \$198,277.87

*Expenditures for Parole Branch*

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 25).

## \*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

**BOYS PAROLE BRANCH***C. FREDERICK GILMORE, Superintendent*

Report is herewith submitted concerning the activities of the Boys Parole Branch for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

On November 30, 1937, there were 2,242 boys under supervision in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,227 boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,015 boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a decrease of 142 in the number of boys under supervision for the year 1937, as compared with a decrease of 113 boys for the year 1936.

The Boys Parole Branch endeavors to report to the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools the condition of all boys under its supervision. When it is taken into consideration that many of the boys are mentally retarded and that many are suffering from physical defects, it may readily be understood that the visitor has an extraordinarily difficult task on his hands to endeavor to have the boy make a proper readjustment to the community in which he lives.

When a boy is committed to either the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro or the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, he becomes at once a subject for attention by the Boys Parole Department. It is the duty of the visitor to secure at the outset of his commitment all information possible concerning the boy's case both for the School and for the work of the Parole Branch. This information assists the school in making the proper classification of the boy. It must also be taken into consideration that the visitor is expected to make contact with the boy's family whenever possible, even though the boy is still receiving his training at the School. If sickness or death occurs at the boy's home, the visitor is required to make reports concerning the incident, and if it is necessary for the boy to return home on a temporary leave from the School, it is the duty of the visitor to see that the boy returns to the School at the time specified.

The visitor who places many boys in foster homes naturally has a rather trying situation confronting him. He is dealing with a problem of conflicting human relationships. In case of sickness, whenever an emergency operation is required, it is the duty of the visitor to notify the superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch at once. The members of the Boys Parole Branch may be called upon at any time of the day or night; thus it may readily be seen that such a work will not confine itself to the restrictions of a day of any fixed limitations.

The general health of the boys during the year 1937 was good. It is gratifying to report that the department has been remarkably free from serious ill-

ness or accident. It has been necessary to remove several of our boys to hospitals for operations, but in every case the operations were successful.

During certain portions of the year the industrial centers were fairly busy, but at periods these centers provided little opportunity for the boys to secure employment. The wages received by boys who had been placed in foster homes were higher than formerly. In many instances, boys who are trained at the institutions for farm work are sent to foster homes better equipped to do the work because of their training than the ordinary farmhand. The visitors have been quick to note any possibility for the securing of employment for boys under supervision.

The savings system, as instituted by the Trustees, each year proves itself highly valuable. When boys become of age or are honorably discharged, it is quite encouraging to note how they handle the sums that have been saved for them and which have now been turned over to them. In almost every case, the boy, after receiving his savings, deposited them in his own name in other banks.

Splendid cooperation and assistance from the private and public welfare agencies, courts, probation officers and other officials have been received. Whenever it has been necessary to use clinics and hospitals, our boys have been given very careful consideration and understanding. This department has been assisted in a most helpful manner during the year by the various police departments when called upon in special cases. The State Department of Public Safety has been very willing to assist in emergencies when called upon.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 72 boys—33 of whom were under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys and 39 under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceedingly well, and for their meritorious conduct were deemed worthy and deserving of this special consideration.

During the year 1937, Mr. Aaron B. Palmer, Visitor and Guardian for Older Boys, reached the age when he was eligible for retirement and was retired. Mr. Palmer began his duties as a visitor in the Boys Parole Branch on June 24, 1914, and for a time was stationed in the western part of the Commonwealth. His last assignment was in Essex County, where he performed his duties faithfully and was well-liked by officials, boys and their families. Mr. Palmer received the good wishes of his associates on his retirement.

During the year 1937, the superintendent has held 982 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 419 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 393 conferences concerning the boys with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the Superintendents of the Training Schools. Eleven hundred eighty-six (1,186) conferences were held at the office with boys who had called seeking advice or employment. Five hundred ten (510) boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these boys were sent to their own homes; some from their own homes to foster homes; many were sent to jobs and some to foster homes to work for wages. The superintendent visited 54 foster homes during the year 1937. He also received and sent a total of 731 telephone calls from his home. These calls, concerning the boys, were received or sent entirely out of office hours, such as evenings, holidays and Sundays.

From the Lyman School for Boys, there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 403 boys; placed under supervision in foster homes at wages, 59 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes at board, 132 boys—a total of 594 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 306 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes, 61 boys—a total of 367 boys. During the fiscal year 349 boys of the total of 1,877 boys under supervision were returned to Lyman School for Boys—303 boys for violation of parole and 46 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number 250 boys were returned from their own homes and 99 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 125 of the total of 1,468 boys under supervision were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—110 boys for

violation of parole, and 15 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above mentioned number, 85 boys were returned from their own homes and 40 boys from foster homes.

The visitors made 25,644 visits during the year 1937—13,129 to boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 12,515 to boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,640 home investigations made and 319 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 914 relocations made. One hundred and thirty-five (135) investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the release of boys from the schools under supervision were made.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS' PAROLE BRANCH

### I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year, 1936 .....	1,283
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1937 .....	594
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1937 .....	1,877
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1937 .....	349
Became of age during year .....	191
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year .....	29
Boys committed to other institutions during year .....	40
Boys recommitted to Lyman School for Boys .....	5
Died .....	3
Honorably discharged from custody during year .....	33
	<hr/> 650
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1937 .....	1,227
Net loss .....	56

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines .....	19	1.55	In different occupations .....	107	8.72
At board, attending school .....	66	5.38	Odd jobs .....	61	4.97
Attending school, not boarded..	216	17.60	Occupations unknown .....	11	.90
Employed on farms .....	51	4.16	Recently released .....	61	4.97
In mills (textile) .....	25	2.04	In other institutions .....	33	2.69
In other mills and factories...	39	3.18	Ill .....	7	.57
In machine shops .....	4	.32	Idle .....	158	12.88
In shoe shops .....	26	2.12	Whereabouts unknown .....	51	4.16
Clerks and in stores .....	22	1.79	Out of Commonwealth .....	70	5.70
In printing plants .....	9	.73	Working on local welfare project	16	1.30
Messengers and doing errands...	7	.57	In Civilian Conservation Corps.	85	6.93
Teamsters and truck drivers...	34	2.77	On Federal projects .....	18	1.47
Classed as laborers .....	31	2.53		<hr/> 1,227	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,227 boys show that at the time of the last report 904, or 73.67%, were doing well; 104, or 8.48%, were doing fairly well; 87, or 7.09%, were doing badly; 70, or 5.70%, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 51, or 4.15%, were unknown, and occupations of 11, or .90%, unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives .....	403
Number of boys paroled to others .....	59
Number of boys paroled and boarded out .....	132
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation .....	594
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1937 .....	66

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Returned by order of the Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch .....	134
Returned upon recommendation or request of court .....	169
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment .....	25
Returned for medical care or treatment .....	19
Returned voluntarily .....	2
Total number returned .....	<hr/> 349



TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines	10	5.24	Idle	25	13.09
On farms	5	2.62	Occupations unknown	1	.52
In textile mills	10	5.24	Ill	1	.52
Chauffeurs	9	4.71	Whereabouts unknown	25	13.09
Clerks	3	1.57	Out of the Commonwealth	17	8.90
In factories	18	9.42	Working on local welfare project	2	1.05
In different occupations	24	12.57	In Civilian Conservation Corps..	11	5.76
Odd jobs	12	6.28	On Federal projects	9	4.71
In institutions	7	3.66			
Laborers	2	1.05		191	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	105	54.98
Doing fairly well	46	24.07
Doing badly	15	7.86
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	25	13.09
	191	100.00

During the year 13 boys who became of age in 1937 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1937, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	19
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	970
On parole to others	51
On parole at board	66
On parole out of Commonwealth	70
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	51
Total outside the School	1,227

## II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1936	1,101
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1937	367
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1937	1,468
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937	125
Became of age during year	216
Committed to other institutions during year	68
Honorably discharged from custody during year	39
Died during year	1
Number of boys recommitted during year	3
Deported to Canada	1
	453
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1937	1,015
Net loss	86

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	15	1.48	Recently released	18	1.77
Machinists	7	.69	In institutions	33	3.25
Employed on farms	45	4.43	Idle	167	16.45
In textile mills	30	2.96	In school	30	2.96
Other factories	57	5.62	Ill	12	1.18
In shoe shops	23	2.27	Out of the Commonwealth	24	2.36
Clerks and working in stores	22	2.17	Whereabouts unknown	49	4.83
Classed as laborers	32	3.15	Occupations unknown	22	2.17
Teamsters and truck drivers	32	3.15	Working on local welfare project	6	.59
Printing	4	.39	In Civilian Conservation Corps.	107	10.54
In miscellaneous occupations	109	10.74	On Federal projects	101	9.95
Doing odd jobs	70	6.90		1,015	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,015 boys show that at the time of the last report 715, or 70.44% were doing well; 98, or 9.66%, were doing fairly well; 107, or 10.54%, were doing poorly; 24, or 2.36%, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 49, or 4.83%, were unknown, and occupations of 22, or 2.17%, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines .....	3	1.39	In school .....	1	.46
Chauffeurs .....	12	5.56	Ill .....	1	.46
Employed on farms .....	1	.46	In other institutions .....	9	4.17
In textile mills, other mills and factories .....	33	15.28	Out of the Commonwealth .....	12	5.56
Clerks .....	6	2.78	Whereabouts unknown .....	34	15.74
Classed as laborers .....	7	3.24	In Civilian Conservation Corps .....	10	4.63
Odd jobs .....	18	8.33	Working on local welfare project .....	2	.93
In different occupations .....	18	8.33	On Federal projects .....	13	6.02
Idle .....	36	16.66		216	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well .....	103	47.68
Doing fairly well .....	45	20.84
Doing badly .....	34	15.74
Whereabouts and conduct unknown .....	34	15.74
	216	100.00

During the year 25 boys who became of age in 1937 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

### III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1937.*

Salaries:	
Superintendent, visitors and clerks .....	\$46,886.29
Travel of visitors and boys:	
Travel of visitors .....	\$2,077.92
Auto hire for visitors and use of visitors' own autos .....	12,526.34
Telephone and telegraph .....	1,771.73
Travel of boys .....	2,642.43
Auto hire for boys .....	111.37
Return of runaways and sundries .....	33.00
	19,162.79
Office Expenses:	
Postage .....	\$ 784.15
Stationery and office supplies .....	623.99
Telephone and telegraph .....	643.64
Rent .....	938.84
Sundries .....	181.78
	3,172.40
Boys boarded out:	
Board .....	\$12,344.63
Clothing .....	8,923.20
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses) .....	1,598.29
	22,866.12
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys .....	
	\$92,087.60
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out .....	\$ 5,664.37

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year began with an enrollment of 234 girls. Of the 137 girls committed to the Industrial School during the year, the results of the mental tests were reported as follows:—5 with an I. Q. of over 1.00; 4 of 1.00; 33 between .90 and 1.00; 23 between .80 and .90; 34 between .70 and .80; and 37 below .70. One deaf mute was committed. Of the above number, there were 10 girls with an I. Q. below .60.

These psychiatric examinations made before commitment are of great value to the Superintendent, teachers and matrons, indicating as they do at the outset the limitations of the girls committed, and thus afford a better understanding of the problems to be met and the necessary adjustments to be made in the case of the individual girl.

The health of the girls is of primary importance, and therefore the improvement of their physical condition is made a first consideration. Their betterment and progress in academic and industrial training, as well as their spiritual growth and development, receive constant attention.

The work of the School is arranged and planned, as far as possible, to meet the needs of a diversified group. While the school program follows, in general, the requirements of the public school, it is varied enough to afford each girl the opportunities which seem best in her particular case.

All girls attend academic classes at least a portion of the day, and the younger girls receive extra time. Academic work is provided for all grades through third year of high school. Home economics, sewing, handicrafts, gymnastics, and music are included in the school program, and religious instruction for the various groups is emphasized.

In addition to class instruction at the school building, all girls, unless excused by the physician, are given a thorough training in cooking, laundry, and all household activities under the direction of the cottage staff.

Civic holidays are celebrated with appropriate exercises, together with a pageant to celebrate the two religious holidays, as well as the annual pageant in June, at which time a class is graduated from the eighth grade.

The farm season was favorable, with a normal production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits. The dairy supplied over 215,000 pounds of milk, and about 7,200 pounds of beef; 7,050 dozen eggs and 3,850 pounds of chicken were produced by the poultry division, and 24,500 pounds of pork were furnished.

The central heating unit was destroyed by fire on January 18, 1937, but was immediately rebuilt. Water level traps in use for many years were replaced with thermostatic traps in the buildings connected with the unit. Additional traps were installed in the new building, and automatic water feeds attached to the boiler, increasing the efficiency of the heating system.

During the year Richardson Cottage has been connected with the central heating unit and oil heating units have been installed in three of the buildings.

The old intercommunicating telephone connection has been replaced by a new telephone system, with day and night switchboards, making communication possible at all times between the office and those in charge of children and buildings.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

#### EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1937, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 366.  
 Number of visits by other physicians, 23.  
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 17,548.  
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 682.  
 Average number of patients in infirmary, 4.  
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 137.  
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 63.  
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 565.  
 Number of smears taken, 504.  
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,842.  
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 8.  
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 34.  
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 16.  
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 7.  
 Number of X-rays taken, 15.  
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 3.  
 Number of injections of colloidal manganese, 15.  
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 113.



*Report of work by Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—*

Number of visits, 24.  
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 135.  
 Number of other eye examinations, 205.  
 Number of other ear examinations, 81.  
 Number of other nose examinations, 23.  
 Number of other throat examinations, 12.  
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 48.  
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 144.  
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 65.  
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 121.  
 Number of returned girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 49.  
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 4.  
 Total number of girls seen, 665.

*Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:—*

Number of visits made, 52.	Treatments, 88.
Amalgam fillings, 1,109.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 149.
Enamel fillings, 199.	Gold Inlay, 3.
Cement fillings, 76.	Trubyte crown, 8.
Extractions, 182.	Partial plates, 5.
Novocaine administrations, 175.	Impressions, 11.
Cleansings, 171.	Number of girls seen, 1,174.
Pulp removed, 3.	

## STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1936 .....	234	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1936 .....	534	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1936 .....	768	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1937 .....	137	905
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1937 .....	98	
Honorably discharged during the year .....	50	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment .....	15	
Died .....	2	
		165
Total number in custody, November 30, 1937 .....		740

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1936 .....	234	
Since committed .....	137	371
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence .....	3	
From absence without leave .....	2	
From hospitals .....	21	
		26
Returned from parole:		
For medical care .....	11	
For further training .....	12	
For violation of parole .....	20	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions .....	9	
		52
		73
		449
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives .....	68	
On parole to parents to attend school .....	12	
On parole to other families for wages .....	81	
On parole to other families to attend school .....	5	
Leave of absence .....	3	
Absence without leave .....	2	
Transferred to hospitals .....	34	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents .....	2	
Committed to State Hospitals .....	1	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-Minded .....	4	
		212
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1937 .....		237

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1937.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
2	—	1 <sup>1</sup>	2	—	11	5	2	2
1	—	2 <sup>1</sup>	2	1	—	1	2	3
1	—	6 <sup>1</sup>	7	1	1	4	2	4
1	—	13 <sup>1</sup>	4	1	2	1	2	6
1	—	14 <sup>1</sup>	8	1	3	1	2	7
1	—	16 <sup>1</sup>	7	1	4	1	2	8
2	—	1	8	1	5	1	2	9
2	—	2	5	1	6	1	2	10
1	—	3	7	1	7	1	2	11
1	—	4	9	1	8	1	3	—
3	—	5	9	1	9	2	3	1
2	—	6	3	1	10	1	3	6
1	—	8	8	1	11	1	3	10
2	—	9	3	2	—	1	3	11
1	—	10	7	2	1			

<sup>1</sup> Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 134; average length of stay 1 year 6 months 3 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Being an idle and disorderly person	1
Being a lewd person	4
Being a lewd person in behavior	1
Being a lewd person in speech and behavior	2
Being a lewd and wanton person in behavior	1
Being a lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Delinquent	2
Delinquent child	8
Delinquent—larceny	1
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	2
Delinquent—stubborn child	7
Fornication	5
Larceny	10
Lewdness	11
Lewdness—delinquent	3
Lewd and lascivious	1
Lewd and lascivious person in speech	1
Neglected and lewdness	2
Runaway	15
Stubborn child	30
Stubborn and disobedient child	1
Stubbornness	21
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship	5
(Delinquent, 2; delinquent runaway, 2; larceny, 1)	

Total number committed ..... \*137

\*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Between 10 and 11 years	3	Between 15 and 16 years	38
Between 11 and 12 years	1	Between 16 and 17 years	40
Between 12 and 13 years	3	Between 17 and 18 years	12
Between 13 and 14 years	14		
Between 14 and 15 years	26		
		Total number committed	137

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 3 months 27 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Born in the United States	135
Born in foreign countries	2
(Italy, 1; Nova Scotia, 1)	
Total number committed	137

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Both parents born in the United States	60	Father foreign born and mother unknown	1
Both parents foreign born	41	Nativity of both parents unknown	3
Father native born and mother foreign	9		
Father foreign born and mother native	17	Total number committed	137
Father unknown and mother native born	6		

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

In school .....	81	Soda Clerk .....	1
Dancer .....	1	Waitress .....	1
Factory Work .....	1	Idle .....	47
Housework .....	2		
Laundry .....	2	Total number committed .....	137
Singer .....	1		

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

In high school (1st year) .....	14	In Grade V .....	7
In high school (2nd year) .....	8	In Grade IV .....	4
In high school (3rd year) .....	1	In Grade III .....	2
In Grade X .....	2	In Grade I .....	1
In Grade IX .....	18	In special classes .....	9
In Grade VIII .....	30		
In Grade VII .....	30	Total number committed .....	137
In Grade VI .....	11		
In school when committed .....	81	Out of school between three and four years .....	4
Out of school less than one year .....	27		
Out of school between one and two years .....	15	Total number committed .....	137
Out of school between two and three years .....	10		

## REPORT OF TREASURER

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

#### CASH ACCOUNT

##### Receipts

##### Income

Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement .....	\$35.11	
Sales .....	1,001.96	
Miscellaneous .....	55.82	
		\$1,092.89

##### Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:		
Advance .....	\$10,000.00	
On account of maintenance .....	\$6,493.73	
Maintenance refunds .....	257.50	
		96,751.23
		\$97,844.12

##### Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income .....	\$1,092.89	
Refunds, account maintenance .....	257.50	
		\$1,350.39
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance .....	\$86,493.73	
Return of advance .....	10,000.00	
		96,493.73
		\$97,844.12

##### Maintenance

Appropriation, current year .....	\$164,808.00	
Expenses (as analyzed below) .....	161,392.10	
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth .....		3,415.90

##### Analysis of Expenses

Personal services .....	\$83,662.74	
Religious instruction .....	1,689.83	
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	1,447.70	
Food .....	13,661.64	
Clothing and materials .....	6,731.47	
Heat and other plant operations .....	16,482.19	
Medical and general care .....	2,975.00	
Furnishings and household supplies .....	5,060.96	
Farm .....	14,366.64	
Garage and grounds .....	2,377.23	
Repairs, ordinary .....	4,428.63	
Repairs and renewals .....	8,508.07	
Total expenses for maintenance .....		\$161,392.10



## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Repairing damage to heating plant	\$3,950	\$3,669.54	\$280.46
During the year the average number of inmates has been 252.			
Total cost for maintenance, \$161,392.10.			
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$12.3161.			
Receipt from sales, \$1,001.96.			
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0764.			
All other institution receipts, \$90.93.			
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.007.			
Net weekly per capita, \$12.2327.			

Financial Statement verified.

Approved:

GEO. E. MURPHY,  
*Comptroller.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1937

## REAL ESTATE

Land .....	\$22,680.00	
Buildings .....	519,375.00	
Total real estate .....		\$542,055.00

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property .....		\$126,069.36
Total valuation of property .....		\$668,124.36

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

*Number in Institution*

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .....	—	234	234
Number received during year (committed, 137, returned from parole, 78) .....	—	215	215
Number passing out of the institution during the year .....	—	212	212
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution .....	—	237	237
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year .....	—	251.66	251.66
Average number of officers and employees during the year .....	25	65	90

*Number in Care of Parole Branch*

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year .....	699
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody .....	165
Employees of parole branch .....	18

*Expenditures for the Institution*

Current expenses:		
1. Salaries .....	\$83,662.74	
2. Subsistence .....	13,661.64	
3. Clothing .....	6,731.47	
4. Ordinary repairs .....	4,428.63	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses .....	52,907.62	
Total for institution .....		\$161,392.10
Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.		
Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.		

## GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Work with so-called normal youth is interesting, varied, and challenging, but work with abnormal, untrained and neglected youth, like many of the girls committed to the Industrial School, is more interesting, more varied, and more challenging. It is disheartening, however, to note how differently the mistakes and failures, which are quite similar in these two groups, are looked upon sometimes by the members of the communities where they are known.

When a girl leaves the Industrial School where she has had the closest supervision, and comes again into the community, she meets many discouragements. Many of those persons to whom she should naturally look for example

and advice are often unsympathetic and disinterested in her needs and her problems. It is in large measure due to the kindly interest of her new friend, the visitor, that there is built up in the girl sufficient will-power and character to transform her to a happy and useful woman.

To achieve wholesome expression and avoid unhealthy repression of ideas and emotions of these young girls requires all the ingenuity of the parole staff. To keep them, while under supervision, contented and healthy, mentally and morally, so that later on they will become a stable part of the community, places great responsibilities on those working with them through this critical period of supervision.

Throughout the year 1937, the Girls Parole Branch supervised, outside of the Industrial School, 699 girls. On November 30, 1937, 503 girls were under supervision.

The mentality of the 699 girls was reported as follows:—128 girls, (18%) normal; 321 girls, (46%) dull normal; 131 girls (19%), border-line; 114 girls, (16.3%), feeble-minded; 5 girls, (.7%), psychotic.

One hundred eighty-nine (189) girls were released from the Industrial School under supervision during the year. The average length of stay was one year six months and three days.

*School Girls.* During the past year, 69 girls attended school. They were graded as follows: 46 girls in junior and senior high schools; 10 in grammar schools; 2 in special classes; 4 in continuation schools; 2 in trade schools; 1 in a school for the deaf; 4 attended evening schools, studying art, cooking and nursing. Four girls were graduated from high school.

The girl who returns to the same neighborhood and the same school, as many of our school girls do, faces a double problem—first, the same or similar family attitudes toward her and her problems; second, the same or similar attitudes on the part of the community, or her segment of the community, particularly the school. Both of these groups may have been contributory to her first delinquency.

The school girl in the foster home represents a different variety of problems. Too great emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for thorough knowledge of the individual girl and her mental and emotional reactions to all phases of her young life—work, play, religion and home, if she is to be guided to a wise choice of her future place in the community.

In selecting foster homes for the school girls, due consideration has always been paid to the girl's physique, her strength, her age, and to the temperamental fitness of girl and foster mother, so that they may be spared needless friction, and, as far as possible, a happy home life may result.

The conduct of the girls attending public school through the year was exceedingly good, justifying the belief in the possibility of their reinstatement in the public schools without endangering other pupils. The younger the school girl is when placed in the community, in a normal way, the more likely is her success.

The girls who dropped out of public schools during the year did so for various reasons. A few were too unstable and suggestible and in need of closer supervision. Some showed a lack of mental capacity, with a feeling of inferiority, when failure in their studies and a lack of acceptance by their classmates were obvious. In some there was a resentment of authority, and a few disliked school. The department was not asked to remove any girl from school, neither was the decision to leave school made hastily, but each case was carefully weighed.

*Placing and Visiting.* Placing girls in foster homes to do housework for wages, or to work for room and board, is far from ideal, because to many of them housework is distasteful. Sometimes parents oppose strenuously any attempt, on our part, to place their daughters at housework. Because of the modern way of living, it is more and more difficult, each year, to find homes where the girls may have intelligent supervision and training, tempered with kindness and a real motherly interest. Women applying for girls today want usually some one who can do housework with little or no supervision. Many

of the girls under supervision in foster homes were very young (15 to 16 years) and needed more patient training and supervision than the employers were willing to give, which necessitated many relocations (1,681).

In an effort to find enough of the right kind of foster homes, the department investigated 1,358 homes of applicants for girls, 252 different foster homes were used 403 times by 279 different girls. This did not include the girls who lived at home and did day's work, nor those older girls who found their own housework positions.

The frequency of visiting girls under supervision depends entirely on the needs of the girls. It may vary from once to twice a week, at a crisis, to once a month or once in two months. Visiting a girl may be seeing her where she is living, at our office, shopping with her, accompanying her to her own home for a visit, taking her to the Art Museum, to a theatre, to lunch, looking for work with her, escorting her to a hospital to visit a sick relative, or to a boarding home to see her baby. The contacts with the girls outside of the homes where they live and work are very important, because the visitor can get closer to the girls in this way and can know them better by observing their reactions during this recreation time, while they are away from the every-day routine. Our visitors made 12,060 such visits.

One hundred sixty-four (164) secondary investigations of girls' homes were made to ascertain whether those girls could be paroled safely to their own homes or to those of relatives.

*Girls Leaving Custody of Trustees.* One hundred sixty-five (165) girls passed out of the custody of the Trustees, viz:—98 became of age; 51 were honorably discharged; 1 died; and 15 were committed to other institutions—10 to schools for the feeble-minded, 3 to State hospitals, and 2 to the Department for Female Defective Delinquents.

*Honorable Discharges.* Since June, 1912, the Trustees have given an honorable discharge to 1,073 girls. Most of these faced obstacles either within themselves, in their homes, or in the communities where they lived, which girls far better equipped than they, mentally and emotionally, would have had great difficulty in overcoming.

*Female Wards' Trust Fund.* In 1927 a law was enacted which established a trust fund made up of unclaimed money held by the Trustees for the benefit of any ward whose whereabouts have been unknown to them for 7 years subsequent to their becoming of age. The purpose of this fund is to secure "special training and education for or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards."

Since the passing of this law, 34 girls, while under supervision, have been financially assisted in taking business courses, attending cooking schools, and in studying nursing, music, art, etc.

Three thousand two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$3,285.) were spent in helping these wards.

On December 1, 1937, the principal of this trust fund was \$12,091.22, and the unexpended income was \$635.98.

*Health.* Poor heredity, lack of proper care, and unhygienic habits leave their mark on our girls, and therefore, they need much medical attention. The necessity of keeping faith with our employers by making certain that the girls are healthy when placed with them, necessitates medical care of a high order in the School, and everlasting watchfulness and skilled medical service while on parole.

Through the year 350 individual girls were escorted to hospitals, doctors and dentists 1,074 times. Twenty-seven different hospitals were used. This number of hospitals was made necessary by the nature of the cases—immediate care being necessary in several instances.

Thirty-eight girls were mentally examined at State Hospitals and schools for the feeble-minded. Only 15 girls were committed to these institutions, although several others were diagnosed committable and applications are on file for their commitments when vacancies occur.



*Girls' Savings.* On November 30, 1937, there were 267 bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, amounting to \$7,114.20.

There were 7 accounts between \$100 and \$200; one account at \$200; and one girl saved \$413.34.

It is very important that a girl should learn to face the fact of her dependence upon herself. Each girl is taught to bank part of her earnings to safeguard her future needs. Many girls were able to save very little because they were either physically or mentally handicapped and earned a very small weekly wage, or the need in the girl's family was so great that she was unhappy unless allowed to contribute to the family income.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1937, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts .....	129
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts .....	9
On parole in families earning wages .....	122
Attending school, earning wages .....	8
Attending school, boarding .....	8
Attending school, living at home .....	23
In hospitals or convalescent homes .....	16
Married (subject to recall for cause) .....	104
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd .....	33
Boarding temporarily .....	7
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year .....	27
b. Previously .....	17
	<hr/> 503
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1937 .....	237
	<hr/> 740

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1937.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1936 .....	\$9,880.00
Cash received from savings to credit of 246 girls and other <sup>1</sup> sources from December 1, 1936 to November 30, 1937 .....	\$13,181.39
Interest on deposits .....	186.81
	<hr/>
By 1,375 deposits with the department .....	13,368.20
	<hr/>
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund .....	\$378.77
Cash <sup>2</sup> withdrawn by 292 girls .....	14,198.36
	<hr/>
	14,572.13
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1937 .....	\$8,676.07

<sup>1</sup> Other sources means from parents, or relatives, other institutions, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1937.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks .....		\$35,130.00
Visitors:		
Travel .....	\$3,341.68	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto .....	3,666.23	
	<hr/>	7,007.91
Office Expenses:		
Advertising .....	77.62	
Postage .....	567.07	
Stationery and office supplies .....	466.87	
Telephone and telegraph .....	1,562.94	
Rent .....	2,088.60	
Sundries .....	107.22	
	<hr/>	4,870.32
Total expended for administration and visiting .....		\$47,008.23
Assistance to girls:		
Board .....	\$4,788.61	
Clothing .....	2,239.46	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work) .....	937.34	
Travel .....	1,462.42	
Miscellaneous .....	209.50	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls .....		\$9,637.33
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls .....		\$56,645.56

TRUST FUNDS<sup>1</sup>

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

*Lyman School—Lyman Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$8,677.49	\$29,151.00	\$37,828.49
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments .....	1,323.29		1,323.29
Securities matured .....	1,350.00		
Securities purchased .....		25.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,350.78	\$29,176.00	\$39,151.78
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Lyman School for Boys .....	16.00		16.00
Securities matured .....		1,350.00	
Securities purchased .....	25.00		25.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$11,309.78	\$27,826.00	\$39,135.78

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond .....		\$400.00	
Boston bond .....		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock .....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds .....		5,000.00	
New York (State) bond .....		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds .....		2,025.00	
State of Minnesota bonds .....		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds .....		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate .....		1.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$27,826.00	
Cash on hand .....	\$11,309.78		\$39,135.78

*Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1936-1937 .....		
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates .....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds .....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate .....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$20,000.00	

*Income, Lyman Trust Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$7,075.65	\$7,075.65
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>		
Income from investments .....	1,515.00	1,515.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,590.65	\$8,590.65
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>		
Lyman School for Boys .....	\$978.42	\$978.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$7,612.23	\$7,612.23

*Lyman School, Lamb Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37 .....			
Balance November 30, 1937 .....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston bond .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$25.49	\$100.00	\$125.49
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments .....	48.75		48.75
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$74.24	\$100.00	\$174.24
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock .....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand .....	\$74.24		\$174.24

<sup>1</sup> Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
*Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1936 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37 .....			
Balance November 30, 1937 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

*Income, Lamb Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$165.84		\$165.84
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments .....	40.00		40.00
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$205.84		\$205.84

*Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1936 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37 .....			
Balance November 30, 1937 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

*Income, Fay Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$264.16		\$264.16
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investment .....	\$40.00		\$40.00
	\$304.16		\$304.16
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Industrial School for Girls .....	\$264.16		\$264.16
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$40.00		\$40.00

*Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37 .....		
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

*Income, Rogers Book Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$46.46		\$46.46
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investment .....	\$32.50		\$32.50
	\$78.96		\$78.96
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Industrial School for Girls .....	45.65		45.65
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$33.31		\$33.31

*Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$128.51	\$11,588.94	\$11,717.45
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Deposited .....	9.18	364.59	373.77
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$137.69	\$11,953.53	\$12,091.22
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank .....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings .....		7,768.13	
Westboro Savings Bank .....		2,025.91	
Cash .....	\$137.69	\$11,953.53	\$12,091.22

*Income, Female Wards Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$436.56		\$436.56
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments .....	\$294.42		\$294.42
	\$730.98		\$730.98
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools .....	\$95.00		\$95.00
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$635.98		\$635.98



*Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1936 .....		\$10,950.96	\$10,950.96
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Securities deposited .....		\$488.88	\$488.88
Balance November 30, 1937 .....		\$11,439.84	\$11,439.84
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools .....		\$102.54	\$102.54
Balance November 30, 1937 .....		\$11,337.30	\$11,337.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others .....		\$11,337.30	\$11,337.30

*Income Male Wards Fund*

Balance December 1, 1936 .....	\$775.91	\$775.91
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>		
Income from investments .....	\$246.33	\$246.33
	\$1,022.24	\$1,022.24
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools .....	\$65.00	\$65.00
Balance November 30, 1937 .....	\$957.24	\$957.24

DUE AUG